

Description

IN-PLANE SWITCHING MODE LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY

BACKGROUND OF INVENTION

[0001] 1. Field of the Invention

[0002] The invention relates to an in-plane switching mode liquid crystal display (IPS-LCD), and more particularly, to an IPS-LCD with a higher opening ratio.

[0003] 2. Description of the Prior Art

[0004] Since the LCD has the advantages of portability, low power consumption, and low radiation, the LCD has been widely used in various portable information products, such as notebooks, personal digital assistants (PDA), video cameras, and etc. Furthermore, the LCD even has a potential to replace the CRT monitor or the television gradually.

[0005] The operation theory of an LCD is to control the light amount passing through the liquid crystal layer by various arrangements of liquid crystal molecules and control the

polarization and refraction of light beams to perform colorful images. There is a serious limitation in application for a conventional twist nematic (TN) LCD and a conventional super-twisted nematic (STN) for they have very narrow view angles because they are both affected by the structures and optic characteristics of liquid crystal molecules. Therefore the manufacturers are devoted to develop LCDs with new structures that can provide wider view angles. Currently an IPS-LCD is developed to solve the problem of narrow view angle of a conventional IN-LCD.

[0006] Fig.1 is a section view of an IPS-LCD 10 according to the prior art. Fig.2 is a top view of a lower substrate 14 of the IPS-LCD 10 shown in Fig.1. Referring to Fig.1 and Fig.2, the IPS-LCD 10 comprises an upper substrate 12, a lower substrate 14 formed in parallel with and opposite to the upper substrate 12, a plurality of scan lines 16 and a plurality of data lines 18 arranged perpendicular to the scan lines 16 to form a pixel matrix, a plurality of first electrodes 20 and a plurality of second electrodes 22 on the lower substrate 14, an insulation layer 24 formed between the first electrodes 20 and the second electrodes 22 for insulating the first electrodes 20 and the second elec-

trodes 22, a first polarizer 26a on the bottom surface of the lower substrate 14, a second polarizer 26b on the upper surface of the upper substrate 12, a first alignment film 28a on the upper surface of the lower substrate 14, a second alignment film 28b on the bottom surface of the upper substrate 12, and a plurality of liquid crystal molecules 30 filled between the upper substrate 12 and the lower substrate 14. Any two adjoining scan lines 16 and any two adjoining data lines 18 are crossed to define a pixel.

[0007] The first electrodes 20 are common electrodes, and the second electrodes 22 are pixel electrodes. The first electrodes 20 contain a plurality of first electrode offshoots 20a, 20b, and 20c with equal distances and being parallel with the data lines 18. The first electrodes 20 are electrically connected to a common signal. The second electrodes 22 contain a plurality of second electrode offshoots 22a and 22b with equal distances. The second electrode offshoots 22a and 22b are parallel with the first electrode offshoots 20a, 20b, and 20c. As shown in Fig.2, the second electrode offshoot 22a is electrically connected to a thin film transistor (TFT) set on the crossover region of the data line 18 and the scan lines 16 for controlling the

switching state of the pixel of the LCD 10.

[0008] Although the IPS-LCD can improve the performance of view angle of conventional TN-LCDs, another problem still exists in an IPS-LCD: a viewer in different view angles may see different color tones, especially when in a wider view angle. This is because a liquid crystal molecule has an elongated shape with an elongated major axis and a minor axis, so that it has a property of anisotropic refraction. This results in the viewer not seeing exactly the same color tones in different positions or directions. Therefore a Super In-plane Switching mode LCD (Super-IPS LCD) is developed.

[0009] Fig.3 is a top view of a lower substrate 52 of a Super-IPS LCD 50 according to the prior art. Referring to Fig.3, the lower substrate 52 of the Super-IPS LCD 50 according to the prior art contains a plurality of parallel scan lines 54 and a plurality of data lines 56 with equal distances. The scan lines 54 and the data lines 56 are arranged in a crossing manner to form a pixel matrix. Any two of the adjoining scan lines 54 and any two of the adjoining data lines 56 are crossed to define a pixel 58. In addition, at least one switching device 60, such as a TFT, is set in each of the crossover region of the scan lines 54 and the data

lines 56. A common electrode 62 containing a plurality of parallel common electrode offshoots 62a, 62b, 62c, and a pixel electrode 64 containing a plurality of pixel electrode offshoots 64a, 64b parallel with the common electrode offshoots 62a, 62b, 62c are disposed on the lower substrate 52 of each of the pixel 58.

[0010] In contrast to the conventional IPS-LCD 10, the data lines 56, the common electrode offshoots 62a, 62b, 62c, and the pixel electrode offshoots 64a, 64b of the Super-IPS LCD 50 are shown as bended lines or curved lines. Therefore the common electrode offshoots 62a, 62b, 62c, and the pixel electrode offshoots 64a, 64b with different directions in a pixel 58 produce electric fields with different directions, which make the liquid crystal molecules in the pixel 58 deflect to different directions to solve the problem of un-balanced color tones of the conventional IPS-LCD 10.

[0011] In both of the IPS-LCD and the Super-IPS LCD according to the prior art, the pixel electrodes, the scan lines below the pixel electrodes, and the insulation layer between the pixel electrodes and the scan lines (such as the insulation layer 24 in Fig.1) serve together as storage capacitors for storing the electricity to make the liquid crystal molecules

deflect. Taking the Super-IPS LCD 50 as an example, the pixel electrode 64, the scan line 54, and the insulation layer set between the pixel electrode 64 and the scan line 54 serve together as a storage capacitor of the pixel 58. As a result, the pixel electrode in each of the pixels of a conventional LCD has to be designed in particular to cover an adjacent scan line to form a storage capacitor. In order to store sufficient electricity to supply the LCD showing an image, the overlapping portion of the pixel electrode and the scan line must occupy a certain extent area. Thus a pixel electrode should occupy a large area of the pixel, and each of the scan lines also should be wide to satisfy the condition of being a storage capacitor of the pixel. Besides, both of the pixel electrodes and the scan lines are formed by non-transparent metal materials, therefore light beams cannot not pass through the wide pixel electrodes and scan lines, which means the LCD is limited to lower opening ratio. In the modern technology, it is difficult to fabricate an LCD with a low opening ratio to become lighter and thinner. An LCD with a low opening ratio also need higher fabricating cost, which makes the manufacturer less competitive in the LCD market.

[0012] As a result, to fabricate an LCD with a high opening ratio

without difficult fabricating processes to raise the competitive superiority is an important issue.

SUMMARY OF INVENTION

[0013] It is therefore a primary objective of the claimed invention to provide an IPS-LCD with a high opening ratio to solve the above-mentioned problem.

[0014] According to the claimed invention, the IPS-LCD with a higher opening ratio comprises a lower substrate, a plurality of parallel scan lines positioned on the upper surface of the lower substrate, a plurality of data lines with equal distances arranged perpendicular to the scan lines to form a pixel matrix with that any two of the adjoining scan lines and any two of the adjoining data lines crossed to define a pixel, a plurality of the first electrodes containing a plurality of parallel first electrode offshoots formed in each of the pixels, an insulation layer on the first electrode and the scan lines, a plurality of the second electrodes covering at least one of the first electrode offshoots in each of the pixels, an upper substrate formed in parallel with and opposite to the lower substrate, and a plurality of liquid crystal molecules filled between the lower substrate and the upper substrate. The scan lines and the data lines are arranged in a crossing manner to

form a pixel matrix, and any two of the adjoining scan lines and any two of the adjoining data lines are crossed to define a pixel. The overlapping portion of each of the second electrodes and each of the first electrode offshoots serve as a storage capacitor of each of the pixels. In view of the function of the first electrode and the second electrode in a pixel, the first electrode is a common electrode and the second electrode is a pixel electrode.

[0015] It is an advantage of the claimed invention that the IPS-LCD uses the overlapping portions of the pixel electrodes and the common electrodes as storage capacitors so that the width of each of the scan lines can be reduced because the pixel electrodes are no longer needed to cover the scan lines for being storage capacitors. Furthermore, each of the pixel electrodes and the common electrodes covered by the pixel electrodes are both existing devices in the IPS-LCD, thus the claimed invention has a highly raised opening ratio. In the preferred embodiment of the claimed invention, when using the overlapping portion of the pixel electrodes and the common electrodes and the insulation layer as storage capacitors, its opening ratio can be raised about 5%, which means the opening ratio may reach 36%. Meanwhile, the opening ratio of a conven-

tional IPS-LCD is only 31%.

[0016] These and other objectives of the present invention will no doubt become obvious to those of ordinary skill in the art after reading the following detailed description of the preferred embodiment that is illustrated in the various figures and drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[0017] Fig.1 is a section view of an IPS-LCD according to the prior art.

[0018] Fig.2 is a top view of a lower substrate of the IPS-LCD shown in Fig.1.

[0019] Fig.3 is a top view of a lower substrate of a Super-IPS LCD according to the prior art.

[0020] Fig. is a section view of an IPS-LCD according to a first embodiment of the present invention.

[0021] Fig. is a top view of a lower substrate of the IPS-LCD shown in Fig..

[0022] Fig. is a section view of an IPS-LCD according to a second embodiment of the present invention.

[0023] Fig. is a top view of a lower substrate of the IPS-LCD shown in Fig..

[0024] Fig. is a section view of an IPS-LCD according to a third embodiment of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0025] Referring to Fig. and Fig., Fig. is a section view of an IPS-LCD 100 according to a first embodiment of the present invention, and Fig. is a top view of a lower substrate 102 of the IPS-LCD 100 shown in Fig.. The present invention IPS-LCD 100 comprises a lower substrate 102, an upper substrate 104, and a plurality of liquid crystal molecules 106 filled between the lower substrate 102 and the upper substrate 104.

[0026] The lower substrate 102 has a plurality of parallel scan lines 108 and a plurality of data lines 110 shown as bended lines with equal distances thereon. The scan lines 108 and the data lines 110 are arranged in a crossing manner to form a pixel matrix. Any two of the adjoining scan lines 108 and any two of the adjoining data lines 110 are crossed to define a pixel 116. In the crossover region of each of the scan lines 108 and the data lines 110 contains at least one electric device, such as a TFT 120, as a switching device of the pixel 116. The lower substrate 102 further contains, on the upper surface of the lower substrate 102, a plurality of the first electrodes 112 in each of the pixels 116, an insulation layer 114 positioned on the first electrodes 112 and the scan lines 108, and a plurality

of the second electrodes 118 parallel with the data lines 110 in each of pixels 116. Each of the first electrodes 112 contains a plurality of first electrode offshoots 112a, 112b, 112c with equal distances parallel with the data lines 110, and the second electrode 118 covers the first electrode offshoot 112b (as shown in Fig.).

[0027] In this embodiment, the first electrodes 112 and the second electrodes 118 are used as the common electrodes and the pixel electrodes of the IPS-LCD 100 respectively, and the overlapping portions of the second electrodes 118 and the first electrode offshoots 112b serve as storage capacitors of the pixels 116. The first electrodes 112 and the second electrodes 118 are disposed in a single-layer structure or a multi-layer structure comprising titanium(Ti), aluminum(Al), aluminum based alloy, indium tin oxide (ITO), or other conductive materials. Furthermore, as shown in Fig., the IPS-LCD 100 of the present invention further comprises a first polarizer 120a on the bottom surface of the lower substrate 102, a second polarizer 120b on the upper surface of the upper substrate 104, a first alignment film 122a on the upper surface of the lower substrate 102, and a second alignment film 112b on the bottom surface of the upper substrate 104.

[0028] According to the present invention, a first electrode offshoot 112b is set under the original existing second electrode 118, i.e. pixel electrode, so that the overlapping portion of the first electrode offshoot 112b, the existing second electrode 118, and the insulation layer 114 are used together as a storage capacitor in each of the pixels 116 and no non-transparent area will be increased. Furthermore, it is no longer needed to make the second electrode 118 cover the scan lines 108 as a storage capacitor, so that the width of the scan lines 108 can be reduced. Therefore the opening ratio of each pixel 116 can be raised, and the density of the pixel matrix of the IPS-LCD 100 can be raised in contrast to a conventional IPS-LCD with an equal size.

[0029] Referring to Fig. and Fig., Fig. is a section view of an IPS-LCD 150 according to a second embodiment of the present invention, and Fig. is a top view of a lower substrate 152 of the IPS-LCD 150 shown in Fig.. The IPS-LCD 150 comprises a lower substrate 152, an upper substrate 154, and a plurality of liquid crystal molecules 156 filled between the both substrate. The lower substrate 152 has a plurality of parallel scan lines 158 and a plurality of data lines 160 with equal distances thereon, wherein the scan

lines 158 and the data lines 160 are arranged in a crossing manner to form a plurality of pixels 162. Each pixel 162 contains a common electrode 164, a pixel electrode 166, and a TFT 174.

[0030] In this embodiment, each of the common electrodes 164 in a pixel 162 contains three common electrode offshoots 164a, 164b, 164c, and each of the pixel electrodes 166 contains two pixel electrode offshoots 166a, 166b. The common electrode offshoots 164a, 164b, 164c and the pixel electrode offshoots 166a, 166b are parallel with each other in the pixel 162. Each of the pixels 162 further contains a plurality of capacitor electrodes 168 (Fig. shows two capacitor electrodes) which are parallel with each other and under the pixel electrode offshoots 166a, 166b. As shown in Fig., the pixel electrode offshoots 166a, 166b is positioned above the capacitor electrodes 168, and the width of the capacitor electrodes 168 is smaller than or equal to the width of the pixel electrode offshoots 166a, 166b. The lower substrate 152 further contains an insulation layer 176 covering the scan lines 158, the common electrodes 164, the common electrode offshoots 164a, 164b, 164c, and the capacitor electrodes 168. The upper substrate 154 and the lower substrate

152 comprise alignment films 170a, 170b on the inside surfaces thereof for aligning the arrangement direction of the liquid crystal molecules. The upper substrate 154 and the lower substrate 152 further comprises polarizers 172a, 172b on the outside surfaces thereof for guiding the scattering direction of light beams to increase the brightness of the IPS-LCD 150.

[0031] The capacitor electrodes 168, the pixel electrode off-shoots 166a, 166b, and the insulation layer 176 between the capacitor electrodes 168 and the pixel electrode off-shoots 166a, 166b are used together as storage capacitors of each pixel 162 for providing the electricity to switch on the pixel 162. The materials of the capacitor electrodes 168 and the common electrodes 164 are the same, which consist of titanium, aluminum, aluminum based alloy, ITO, or other conductive materials. It should be noticed that the common electrodes 164, the scan lines 158, and the capacitor electrodes 168 can be made by a single etching process, and the capacitor electrodes 168 do not electrically connect to the common electrodes 164, so that the capacitor electrodes 168 and the common electrodes 164 are positioned in a same plane on the lower substrate 152. Therefore the thickness of the lower

substrate 152 will not increase and no extra process is needed. Since the storage capacitors of pixels 116 comprise the overlapping portions of the pixel electrode offshoots 166a, 166b and the capacitor electrodes 168, the pixel electrodes 166 does not have to cover the scan lines 158 anymore as storage capacitors so that the scan lines 158 can have a smaller width. However, the pixel electrodes 166 still can be designed to cover the scan lines 158 if the IPS-LCD 150 needs more storage capacitor area to supply more electricity.

[0032] Fig. is a section view of an IPS-LCD 200 according to a third embodiment of the present invention. As shown in Fig., the common electrode offshoots 212a, 212b, 212c, and the common electrode offshoots 212d, 212e, 212f are arranged in two different planes of the lower substrate 202. Under this design, horizontal electric fields are produced by the adjoining pixel electrode offshoots 216a, 216b and common electrode offshoots 212d, 212e, 212f, which effectively shorten the responding time of the liquid crystal molecules 206 than the first and second embodiment of the present invention. The overlapping portions of the pixel electrode offshoots 216a, 216b and the capacitor electrodes 214 are used as storage capacitors for

providing the electricity switching on the pixels. In the IPS-LCD 200, the data lines (not shown), the pixel electrode offshoots 216a, 216b, and the common electrode offshoots 212a, 212b, 212c, 212d, 212e, 212f are all parallel with each other and shown as straight lines or bended lines. When fabricating the IPS-LCD 200, the common electrode offshoots 212a, 212b, 212c, and the capacitor electrodes 214 can be made with the same materials and by a single process. Similarly, the pixel electrode offshoots 216a, 216b and the common electrode offshoots 212d, 212e, 212f can be made together in a single deposition process and a single etching process. Accordingly, the goal of raising the opening ratio and improving the performance according to the third embodiment can be reached without extra processes. In another embodiment of the present invention, the capacitor electrodes 214 can be replaced by common electrode offshoots to achieve the same purpose. The application of the common electrode offshoots is a well-known technology by those skill in the art, so that detailed description will not be provided.

[0033] In contrast to the prior art, the IPS-LCD of the present invention uses the pixel electrodes, the common electrodes

or the capacitor electrodes below the pixel electrodes, and the insulation layer between the two electrodes as storage capacitors of the pixels, so that the conventional structure using the pixel electrodes to cover the wider scan lines for being storage capacitors in prior art can be avoided. Furthermore, the present invention can be applied to either an IPS-LCD or a Super-IPS LCD without additional processes or increasing producing cost. Therefore the present invention can effectively reduce or exclude the overlapping portions of the pixel electrodes and the scan lines, furthermore reducing the width of the scan lines to raise the opening ratio and improve the image performance of an LCD.

[0034] Those skilled in the art will readily observe that numerous modifications and alterations of the device may be made while retaining the teachings of the invention. Accordingly, the above disclosure should be construed as limited only by the metes and bounds of the appended claims.